D

d person than his fellow in other lands. In America we send our Nihilista to the State Coglelatures and to Congress. We do not send them all there. It is true; but after leaving a cufficient number at home to stock the press, we send a pretty large delegation, and in those bodies they are lost in the mass of distinguished men by whom they are surrounded. But I should not say lost. The word was used inad-vertently. The Nihillet rises to distinction as naturally as the sparks fly upward; and you will not make him the centre of a halo at once

eminous and lurid. But the American Nihilist is an ignoble per Sec. He is not intrepld, like his Russian proto-troe, a man to pursue his object through lines of triple steel. He is cold, bloodless, and given mly to calculating advantages. It is due probably to the customs of the country that he sero. Our civilisation is too peaceful to inspire conguinary schemes. The American Nihilist foes not seek the destruction of life, but only be destruction of property. His ideal of a Czar a the President of a corporation; and his bomb is never anything more threatening than some explosive bill in the Legislature, or Congress, which he seeks to place under the

aut to dream dreams of opulence.

A bill for the reduction of charges is the weapon of the American Nihilist. Like the sivilization, and, equally with its dynamite totype it is intended for the enfranchise ment of the masses from the tyranny of injusties and wrong. But it differs from the Russian weapon in one very essential particular. It is operated on the principle of the return bell. It is furnished with an elastic attachment, and can be recovered to the hand of the operator when elecumstances of which he ution shall be stayed.

The amount of property in the United States

in order, and we could go on ad libition with the property lad entirely vanished. The Legislature can be story property. Unit cannot be a feat beyond its property. Unit cannot have a feat h

late certainty.

As man can get on rapidly in the world until he learns to avail himself of the law as finiterest, increment, and swalls, the three forces which the American Hallist while to destroy. Thou are the chief thators in the creation of capital, and the first said second are natural forces repaired to labor, or the exercise of the human magment. Their operation may be promoted by the oxercise of intelligence; but they are establish a contribution of nature, and hard

work and even good management are only their feeble auxiliaries.

The task before the world, then, should be easily comprehended. It is not to be found in an attempt at making a more equitable distribution of property, for the statistics show that there is nothing to distribute that would be worth the trouble of passing around. It is not to be found either in preventing its accumulation in individual hands; for by a law of native every man who works through the channels of legitimate industry and trade creates all the wealth that he secure, and his fortune is always in excess of the total wealth that would be in existence but for his own personal exertion or the exertions of his ancestors. The task to be undertaken will be found in setablishing easier conditions through which the great mass of men may obtain possession of property and hold it for their personal benefit and the security of their families. Under any possible phase of civilization vest bodies of men, comprising a large majority of the total number engaged in gainful occumations, must remain employed in the arts of production and the panual labor of transportation and exchange, it should be the study of philanthropists and statesmen to find the means by which these workers can be made to share in the advantages of the market from whence opulance chiefly flows, and to possess homes which they may hold beyond the reach of casuality or misfortune.

Were the task difficult, the delay in securing the object would be pardonable. But it is not difficult. It may not be quite so easy as the task of the hills, since it is slways easier to destroy than to create, and destruction can be accomplished with unskilled labor; but it will be found much easter than a successful administration of either our political or social system under prevailing financial and social conditions.

Let men learn to pay interest, under the easily prepared.

system under prevailing financial and social conditions.

Let men learn to pay interest, under the easily prepared guarantee of insurance, and the American Miniist will become the most unpopular man in the community. WM. NELSON BLACK.

ALL FOR CHILDREN.

American Toys the Best in the World, and They Go All Over the Earth. From the Denver Republican. The European toy-maker is being rapidly supplanted by the American manufacturer. New York has become the great distributing point for toys, but the ingenious Yankees of Connecticut make most of them. New York children, too, buy more expensive playthings than those of any other city, but Philadelphia invenies use more in proportion to the population. The head of a large wholesale house for the sale of children's goods states that hat week he shipped 500 gross of toy pistols to Bombay for sale among the children of India. A large consignment of playthings was sent the week previous to Bonth Africa. Toy pistols and tin horses hitched to red warons are the shortly marked the control of the children of India. A large consignment of playthings was sent the shortly marked the control of the children of India. Some of these toys go to the children on and occasionally, when one chief wants to proplitate another, he sends an advance guard to palaver with the person. To whom they make such prosents as haif a dozen ten-cent toy revolvers, a few thin dogs and cats, and a hase ball mask. All goods for the African trade must be painted in gay colors.

The number of patonis executed with three patients that yield small of the patients of the patients of the patients that yield small of the patients that yield small of the patients that yield small of the patients that she to the patients of the business is in toyout a self-cocking revolver, that shoots a paper can be been driven out of the market by a pistol, or a self-cocking revolver, that shoots a paper can be dead to the patients of the staple article of the trade. The old-time firearm that shot a blank cartridge of the staple article of the trade. The old-time firearm that shot a blank cartridge or a patient of the staple article of the trade. The old-time firearm that shot a blank cartridge on. Brass cannons, made with as great care to provide against flaws as a piece of war ordnance, sell at from \$2 to \$10 each, and mortars that shoot a wooden ball high in the air with a loud report are a mong the novelities.

The children of New York are subservient to fashion in their amusements. The boys of one section of the city are at present devoted to tops, while those of another region are wholly given up to stills. The gamins down town find recreation in pitching pennies as a winter and spring amusement and marbles as a summer diversion. Several factories make a specialty of children's tricycles, but their patrons are mainly the well-to-do youngsters whose parents reside in the less crowded sections, or in the suburban towns. Washington children use more tricycles than those of any other place. In fact, Washington is the child Eden, and at present every boy of that city envies the messenger boys of one telegraph company, who have been provided with fact iffile ponies to carry them about in delivering messages.

The children of German immigrants who arrive at Castle Garden illustrate the plethoric Teuton's method of quiet enjoyment. They will amuse themselves for hours by throwing a plece of metal against the wall of the garden to see how far it will rebound. The few Chinese boys on Mott and Pell streets are seldom allowed to play on the streets, because the gamins, to whom Chinese children are always an object of wonder, persecute them. Their principal source of pleasure is flying gay kites from the windows or roofs of tenements where they live. An adult Chinaman will leave his work any time to engage with a boy at the, to him, always delightful game of kite flying.

The children of Italians in the crowded district of Muiberry Bend have precious little money to spend on toys, but they manage to amuse themselves with a very fascinating game of "guess." One lad will put his hand belind him, slut up one or more fingers, and, as he suddonly flirts his hand, If the four ingers and thumber of fingers that will be extended on his companion's hand, If the four ingers and thumber of fingers that will be extended on his companion's hand, If the four ingers and thumber of fingers that will be extended on his companion's hand, If the f

A Story of Him Told by His Admiring

From the Chicago Herald.

"I want to tell you a little story about my boy out in Newbraskey," said an old farmer in the smoking car to the party of drummers who had been telling him some pretty tall yarns." My boy is a good deal of a genius in his way, lemme tell you, and none of 'em gets ahead of him. Tother day he rigged up a kite. It was the biggest kite I'd ever set eyes on. It was about six feet wide, an't twice as long, an' on the top of it my boy placed a few green brunches which he'd cut from a cotton-wood tree. What's them fer! I inquired. Never you mind, dad,' says he: 'I know, what I'm about,' And, by gosh, he did. He flew that kite up in the air an' stood watchin' of it ier a long time, when I says to him: 'You'd better pall that thing down now, an' get to your work.' Lemme alone, dad,' he repited. 'I'l git that yet.' And, by gosh, he did. The next time I took a look at him he was a-hauling in on the kite line, with a smile on his face as broad as a farrer. When the kite came down near the ground I saw what he was a-smilin' at, an it was enough to make a body smile, too. Any you fellers want to guess what was on that kite?"

None of the drummers wanted to guess, and the old man continued his story:

Wall, six, a-sith' on its top' that kite was eleven o' the purtiest wild geese ye ever saw, Yes, sir, eleven on 'em. You see, the grees was flyin' north purty thick, an' my boy had got up this scheme to catch 'em. There a lint many trees out our way, an' after a fat goose has been flyin' purty steady all day he gits kind o' tired like an' looks around for a clace to sit down an' rest, an' by smearn' the top o' the kite with tar so their feet would stick so fast they couldn't get away, he did the bushess. By gosh! but it was fan to buil them geese a place to sto down an' rest, an' by smearn' the top o' the kite with tar so their feet would stick so fast they couldn't get away, he did the bushess. By gosh! but it was fan to pull them geese in lane to you smark, story-tellin fellers don't happen to know wha Parent.
From the Chicago Herald.

THE FIRST LICENSE LAW.

How Drink was Regulated in this Country Two Centuries and a Quarter Ago.

Among the musty records in the Clerk's ffice of the town of Hempstead, L. L. but in a adly mutilated condition, are the manuscript aws, which, according to their quaint endorse nent, were "Establisht by the Authority of his Majestics Letters patents, granted to his Royale Highnes the Duke of Yorke and Albany; Bearing Date the 12th Day of March in the Sixteenth year of the Raigne of our Soveraigne Lorde King Charles the Second." According to the endorsement these laws were "Pub-lished March the 1st Anno Domini 1664, at a General meeting at Hemsted upon Longe island." Among these laws is one providing for the keeping of "inns & Ordinaryes," which is the first license law ever adopted and put in force in this country. It applied to all "the Territoryes in America under the Government of his Royale Highnesse." Following is a ver-batim copy of this primitive excise measure:

INN REEPERS & ORDINARYES, INN RESPEES & ORDINATES.

No Person or Persons shall at any time under any pretence or colour whatsoever undertake to be a Common Victuler keeper of A Cockes shoop, or House of Common entertainment, or publique Seller of wine Beare, Ale or strong waters by retail or a less quantity than a quarter Caske, without a Certilicate of his good behaviour from the Constable and two Overseers at least of the parish wherein he dwelt and a Lycence first obtained under the hand of two Justices of the sease in the Sessions upon pain of forfeiting five pounds for every such offence, or Imprisonment at the discretion of the Court.

Every Person so licensed for Common entertainment shall have some Ordinary signe obvious for direction of strangers, within three Months after the Licence granted under penalty of twenty Shillings.

Every Person Licenced to keep an Ordinary shall always be provided of strong and wholesome Beer, of four bushels of malt, at the least to a Hoggshead which he shall not Sell at above two pence the quart under the penalty of twenty Shillings for the first Offence, forty shillings for the Second, and loss of his Licence. It is permitted to any to Sell Reer out of Doors at a penny the Ale quart or under.

No Licenced Person shall suffer any to Drink excessively or at unseasonable hours after Nine of the Clock at night in or about any their houses upon penalty of two shillings sixponeo for every Offence if Complaint and proofe be made thereof.

If any quarrel or disorder doth arise from intemperate persons within their house, the Person so licensed for not immediately Signifying No Person or Persons shall at any time under

houses upon penalty of two shillings sixpence for every Offonce if Complaint and proofe be made thereof.

If any quarrel or disorder doth arise from intemperate persons within their house, the Person so licensed for not immediately Signifying the same to the Constable, or one Overseer at the Least, who are authorized to cause the pence to be kept, shall for every such neglect forfeit Teans Shillings and every person found Drunk in or about any of their houses shall forfeit two shillings Six pence. And for being the author or necessory of the broach of the Peace and disorders, or for Tipling at unreasonable hours shall forfeit ton Shillings and for want of payment or in case they be servants and neglect their Masters occations They shall be sent to the Stocks an hour at least. It shall be lawful notwithstanding for all Licenced Persons to Entertain Land Travellers or Scafareing men in the night season when they come on shore or from their Journey for there necessary refreshment or towards theire preparation for theire Voyage or Journey. And also all Strangers, Lodgers, or other Persons may freely Continue in such Houses, when theire Lawful Occations and business doth require, Provided there be no disorder amongst them.

Every person so Licenced for the Entertainment of Strangers with their Horses, shall provide one or more Enclosure for Summer Hay and Provender for Winter with convenient stable roome And attendance; upon Penalty of two Shillings Sixpence for every days default, and double Damage to the party wronged.

No Licenced Person shall unreasonably exact upon his Guest for any sort of entertainment, and no man shall be compelied to pay above eight rence a Meale, with small Beer only unless the Guest shall make other agreement with the person so lycenced.

No Licence shall be granted by any two Justices in Sessions for above the terms of one expiration of the said Terms shall and are hereby enjoyned to repair to the sessions of that Jurisdiction for renewing their Several Licences for which they shall pay

BREWERS.

That no person whatsoever shall henceforth undertake the Cailing or work of Brewing Beere for Sale, but only such as are known to have Sufficient Skill and knowledge in the art or Mistery of a Brower. That if any undertake for victualing of Ships or other Vessels, or Master or owner of any such Vessels, or any other person shall make it appear that any Beer bought of any person within this Government do prove unit, unwholesome, and useless for their supply, either through the insufficiency of the Mault or Brewing or unwholesome Cask, the Person wronged thereby shall be and is hereby enabled to recover equal and Sufficient damage by Action against that Person that put the Beer to Sale.

SUPERSTITIONS ABOUT BIRDS. lome Bring Cood Luck, Some Bad-Look

From the St. Levis Republican. In France the handsome white owl, with its plumage, is accepted everywhere as a foregunaer of death. As if that were not enough to draw upon it the animadversion of all, this bird is often accused of sacrilege, for in Provence and Languedoe it is charged with drinking the oil of the church lamis. In the south of Germany the crow bespenks good luck, but in France anything but that if seen in the morning. The same with the magple—illuck if it flos on your left; if, on the contrary, on the right, you may be assured that the day will be a fortunate one. In Lagland the influence of the appearance of this saucy bird upon current events is governed by the numbers in which he appears, and is thus summed up: In France the handsome white owl, with

Among the nogroes of the Southern States the meaning dove moans to save a man's soul. To kill one of these doves is a sign of death, but more frequently the death of a child. A buzzard or a crow upon the housetop is believed by these same people to be an invariable sign of death or disaster; a visit at the door from a rooster, the approaching visit of a friend; the notes of the screeching owl, or "shivering" owl, are a bad omen of many interpretations, while, if the common owl hoots on your right good luck will follow, but bad luck should he take up his position on your left side and hoot therefrom. The reputation of all night birds, great or small, is no better; but southern imagination has discovered a remedy for all their spells. It consists of throwing a pinch of salt into the fire as soon as the sound is heard.

If a chaffinch perches on your window sill, beware of treachery. It was the wren which aided Prometheus in stealing the sacred fire of knowledge from beneath Jove's throne in heaven. Accordingly, he who kills a wren will have his home destroyed. If you have money in your pocket when you hear the cuckoo for the first time, it is a good omen, and you will have your pockets well lined during the year; if, on the contrary, you have no money, cultivate your friends, for you will be in need of their assistance before long. The blackbird which crosses your road brings you good luck. No physician should fail to procure a bed of partridge feathers. A patient laid upon such a bed, no matter what his disease, will never die of it, although he will not necessarily get well. Among the negroes of the Southern States

Getting Bog Talk Through a Telephone.

From the Paterson Quardian.

Mr. John F. Kerr, in the Recorder's Court yesterday afternoon, had some difficulty in helping his client, Patrick Counters to raise the the of \$5.400 imposed for saying "flow wow woo" to John Brown, and thus inciting him to a disturbance of the peace. Commor told the inwyer that the money was due to him at the shop, and he gave Mr. Kerr an order for it. Hefore p ying the fine out of his own pocket. Mr. Kerr conclided to telephone to the shop and see if the order would be benered. The following is Mr. Kerr's end of the telephonic conversation: o delephonic conversation:
Hello, Centrall: Give me No. ——," (Pause.)
Is that —— schop" (Pause.)
You have a man named Patrick Connors working for

"You have a man hamed Patrick Conners working for on?" (Pause.)
"Conners" (Pause.)
"Yes. 'conners" (Pause.)
"Patrick." (Pause.)
"Patrick." (Pause.)
"Patrick." (Pause.)
"Patrick." (Pause.)
"Point of the second of \$4.08 for—" (Pause.)
"Four dollars and stay cigate—" (Pause.)
"Low wow wow."—(Pause.)
"No. no. how wow."—(Pause.)
"No. no. how wow.wow." (Pause.)
"Yes. 'Dase.)
"Yes. bow wow wow—like a dog." (Pause.)
"Yes. 'House.)
"Yes. how wow. (Pause.)
"Yes. how wow." (Pause.)
"Yes. that at. Bow wow.wow." (Pause.)
"John Brown." (Pause.)
"John Toron." (Pause.)
"That's it. le's been fined. (Will you pay the—"
"Is his word good for \$4.0 s." (Pause.)
"Yes read good for \$4.0 s." (Pause.)
"Your dollars and stay eight cents. (Pause.)
"Not. four." (Pause.)
"Not. yeight." (Pause.)

Kerr hung up the earphone, took a long breath

HOW TO VELL THE WIDOW.

Mrs. Pike Baldwin's Violence on Hearing One of New Jersey's Representatives on His that Pike was Drowned—A Case of Homicide Committed Under Gross Provocation.

Prov. the Philadelphia according

ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.

the Charles River.

From the Boston Herald.

GRISWOLD'S FIRST WIFE A Woman of Great Violence, who, Dying, Deprived Her Husband of an Eye. BOULDER VALLEY, M. T., April 25,-The

but he had another wife who died a few years ago. She is said to have been an excitable woman, and something of a terror to her hus-band. Falling sick and knowing that her

death was near, she secured a small hatchet and concealed it in her bed. Then, when she

thought she had but a little while to live, she

From the Philadelphia second I heard a good story to-day about an ex-HOLN CREEK, Mont., April 25 .- The Importance of breaking news gently in this section of the country was well filustrated here a few Congressman from New Jersey who recently made a tour through Europe with a party of friends. When he got to Paris he sought out days ago, when Dan Kelly, a new comer, went the American Legation and burst in on the Secretary in charge at the time in a towering up to inform Mrs. Pike Baldwin that she was a widow. Pike had been up the creek with some of the boys, and the bont becoming unmanage rage. He complained to the Secretary in very able in the high water, he and the others had been thrown out. All got ashore except Pike, but it was a hard job. The violent language that he had been robbed by the railway officials. They had refused by the railway officials. They had refused to let him or his party out of the depot when they arrived in Paris without the payment of a very considerante number of frances. He thought it an outrage that a distinguished American or his friends could not travel through France without paying tribute to brigands. He wanted the Secretary of Legation to write at once to the President of the railway demanding the instant return of the money he had been unwarrantably compelled to pay.

"Tell him who I am," he said, "and he'll come down promptly with the ducats—france, I mean." current was very switt, and it is thought that he probably was thrown against a rock and injured. Dave Kelly came slong just as the boys were picking themselves out of the water, and, as they were too exhausted to do more than crawl to their cabins, he got the job of conveying the news to Mrs. Baldwin, a frontier lady who has something of a record. On approaching the house Dave thought long and earnestly on the best way of communicome down promptly with the ducats—tranes, I mean."

Then the Secretary, first scothing him with sympathetic expressions, drew from him some facts which he had omitted to state. Yes, he had surrendered his railway teket. His friends had surrendered theirs, And yes, he had received a small ylees of green paper in exchange. Its, it had some printing on it. But it was French nonsense of some sort—gibberish; he couldn't make head or tail of it.

"What did you do with it?" asked the Secretary. cating the information, and at length came to the conclusion that the direct method was preferable to any other. He therefore stepped up briskly, and, seeing Mrs. Baldwin at the

door of the cabin, he said:
"I am sorry to say, Mrs. Baldwin, that Pike
was drowned this morning up the creek."
"Drowned?" she said with a curl of her lip. "Yes, ma'am," replied Dave, who already be-

gan to feel uncomfortable.
"You're a liar!" she said, emphatically. Pike can swim like a fish, and you can't drown a fish, nor Pike neither. So go long now or I'll hit you." "But. Mrs. Baldwin --- "

"But nothing. You go on now, or I'll drown you in a shotgun. Pike can't be drowned. Who sent you here with that lie?"

"But nothing, You go on now, or I'll drown you in a shotgum. Pike can't be drowned. Who sent you here with that lie?"

"The boys on Stoner's ramch. They were all with Pike in a boat, and the beat upset, and they all got ashore except Pike. He was drowned and—
"Just them a mop that was standing near the door fell on Dave's head and he sank to the ground, while Mrs. Baidwin, over him, yelled:
"Bidn't tell you not to say that again? You git ou! of this, now, before I use an iron on you. Pike's all right. If I thought he could be drowned I'd never have put up with him this long. You go and tell the hoys down at Stoner's to est some hay. My Pike's a better man than any of them. When there's any drowning to be done I'll bet you \$5 that some of them Panhanile pligrims will go to soak before he does? Are you going to climb?"

Dave made off on a run, with the widow after him, and he did not stop until he reached the ranch, where some of the boys had already taken Pike's remains, they having been found down the stream a ways. After telling his story, the crowd Hetoning intently, Dave was told by old man Lottus to go off somewhere and dio. "Don't you know any better than that, you tilot?" he said, showing some warmth near the collar. "There's only one way to inform a Western woman of the death of her husband, and that is to take his body along with you. Probably you don't remember how Wasatch Charley got that handsome jaw on him. He went to tell a woman down in the Sawtooth range that her husband had been killed in a fist fight. The woman was Insuited, and having a six shocter handy, and Charley being very mournful and persistent, she let him have it in the law. He got away, but he has a poor jaw now. There was another man who learned something. I guess. He lived in Idaho, and he took a dean man home in his wagon. Thinking to break the news gently, he said:

"Where is your husband?"

"He's down in the timber cutting firewood."

"No, he ain't."

"Luder those trying circumstances, the poor foot had to show what he had in th

COCK FIGHTING IN TEXAS.

ment of Live Stock.

campaign, no doubt?"

"Oh, yes: I intend taking part in all the regatus possible, and of making as many matches as I can get on. I have been clooked some scullers in my challenge whom I would care to row."

"Courney was not among those challenged?"

"Yes, that's so; I have heard a great deal about Mr. Courtney. I wish you would say that I overlooked him by accident, and that I will give him a race of three or five miles for \$500 or \$1,000 a side. In fact, I will row any American sculler, barring Hanlan, Gaudaur, and Teemer, I am not prepared to give cither of these three gentlemen a race."

"How about double sculling?" was asked.

"We have decided to double up together." said Hanlan, "and are prepared to row Hanlan and Teemer, whenever they are ready, for \$1,000 a side, and divide all receipts in the proportion of 75 per cent, to the winners and 25 per cent, to the lessers, Yes, we will row any double-sculling pair in the country on those terms over any fair course that may be agreed upon, and we will not except Gaudaur and mate."

"Mr. St. John says he will get in with Gau-Et Paso, Tex., April 18.-Within the last month an organization has been formed here called the International Breeders' Association for the Improvement of Live Stock. What future benefit to the State of Texas the association may be is as yet not apparent, for since its formation its officers and members have done nothing but fight cocks in the National Theatre, and outbet all that came to face them. challenge from the city of Durange to fight five fights for \$1,000 each, and \$5,000 on the main. The people of Durango showed they meant business, for they notified the association that they had put up \$5,000 in American money in the El Paso Bank, which it would please the residents of Mexico to see covered. The association held a meeting, turned all its old officers out, and elected George Baggs, President; John Catron, Treasurer; and J. P. Kerr, Secretary. The new Board ignored the Durange challenge, but made a main with Chibunhun for \$2,500 the odd bird, and a shake-bag battle with Isletta for \$500 a side. The association pins its faith on the best strains of cocks from Alabama and theorgia, and thus far has carried all before it. The stock and trade of the association consists in 140 pit birds from these States.

A meeting was held on Thursday of last week for the purpose of adopting a set of rules for the future guidance of Texan and Maxican cock fighters. It was attended by the principal business men of El Paso, Chihuahua, Paso del Norte, and Durango. The following rules, which are a novelty, were decided upon: for \$500 a side. The association pins its faith

business men of El Paso, Chilutahua, Paso del Norte, and Durango. The following rules, which are a novelty, were decided upon:

Reax 1.—Road gars from socket to point must be used. Reax 2.—You may take cocks and allow them to bill each other before placing them on the ground.

Rum 3.—You are not allowed to handle the cocks under any circumstances after pitting them unless they be hung. When cocks are hung, if they should break loose before the pitters should get their hands on them, you are not entitled to handle, but if the pitters should feuch the chickens at any time before they break loose they are entitled to handle, and they are entitled to handle.

Rum 3.—When cocks are hung, 20 seconds will be allowed to handle them to before again pitting them.

Rum 5.—When cocks are hung, 30 seconds will be allowed to handle them to before again pitting them.

Rum 6.—If a cock should fall spon his back, you will have the right to turn him over opon his side, but you have no right to raise him up in so doing.

Rum 7.—When cocks are badly disabled, and not able to go together, the judges will allow a minute before handling them.

Rum 8.—If one cock is cut down and unable to rise, and is a sponenent is able to go to him but falls to do so, allow thou to remain three minutes. If the chickens and him has been to remain three minutes. If the chickens and him has been to remain three minutes.

Rum 9.—If the liber week sail falls to show fight, you count ten and then breast them, this being repeated times those in the cock them falls to show and the show for him but the show for him but the solution of them is knocked out of the pit.

Rum 9.—If all any time during the count the cock them falls to show and the blood cocks fan to show light during the count the high will be deciared the loser.

Rum 9.—If all a cock is blinded when they come to handle them, they must be breasted and the blind cock may touch his opponent.

Rum 18.—If a rock is blinded when they come to handle them, they must be presented and the blind cock may to

Under those rules five terrifle fights were fought yesterday afternoon. They were:

First Battle -J. R. Currie's red horse cock "Beauty."

Ight red with black tall, against William Fewel's red Claiforne cock, a shuffler and a biller. They weighted in at 5 pounds 4 onness and braight for file's wish, heading to the first ball was done up by Fewel's bird in aix minutes. The Currie outhing the busied.

Second Battle - Mr. S. a brief, respected. Date of the contractions.

by lewel's bird in his minutes. The Currie outher actived bushed

School and Arther Am. S. strick groy rock "Dutch Fig.s.

an old ignier and bloky around billion a Virginia direk

an old ignier and bloky around billion a Virginia direk

and lighter and bloky around billion for \$10.0. There

was a row one in the time and so the similar outside in

which to make up for the lost eye, but billiken bet

him 5-80 to \$334, and the birds fought. The Million

bird trailed in on the mind side of "Inteh P" but

made an unsuccessful pass and insuly and laid.

The Barris—Berseen the two first outnown the

Ramin and telm sudoms. A Calsiorne cock was red

horse cock for \$234. They fought at a points 12

onness and the tiem bird of held up.

Foreign Barris—The Champion Association cock Ala
bama, back red arounds, in: Alex, Deducers's while

Mexican chicken, a posinted a unness for \$256. The resi
dents of raso do: North came over and lest their last,

doilor on the white hird. He was a rank one, however,

and ran away. dollar on the white lard to we are and ran away.

Firms Harris.—The Grand Central Hotel's willow leg Hadleston against the Vendome Hotel's red Chiborne from Boston. Both were black reds. The tendorfoot had the best of it. It was handled by Frank Norris, and tree hem Eoker's pet birds. Thus, a minute.

PEACHES AND PEACH BASKETS. A CONGRESSMAN ABROAD.

Shall the Baskets be Olven Away, as Barreis Are with Auples !

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30 .- The agitation about the peach-basket question in this State will probably amount to but little, although It is possible that middlemen will be done away with altogether a step long in contemplation The establishment of the Wyoming (Del.) Fruit Exchange has proven a great success, and the fact that a grower could sell his peaches for each at the railroad station, and not be obliged to give them another thought, is a strong argument in favor of free baskets. Charles H. Trest of Georgetown, this State, perhaps the largest basket maker on the peninsula, is of the opinion that free baskets will have to come, "for," says he, "goods that can-not afford to include the wrapper they are in. will not amount to much. Grapes are given away in baskets and boxes, and berries in boxes, and why not peaches in baskets," Mr. Trest further says that it is all nonsense about the basket makers not being able to turn ou enough baskets for the peach crop. All the growers have to do is to order at once. By so

the basket makers not being able to turn ou a enough baskets for the peach crop. All the growers have to do is to order at once. By so doing they cannot only get enough baskets, but got them a cent cheaper than if they walt until summer to order.

A gentleman posted on the peach industry laughs at the "revolt" of the growers against the non-return of baskets, and says that it would be money in their pockets to give away the baskets. In speaking of the call for a convention of peach growers at Dover on May 12, he says: "There are on the l'eninsula not less than 1,000 peach growers, representing a maximum shipping crop of 5,000,000 baskets. Of these 1,000 not more than 100, representing probably 1,000,000 baskets, have attended the different meetings to protest against the free baskets, compose the committees appointed, and otherwise speak for and publicly represent the whole peninsula peach interests. In arriving, then, at any practical solution of the various problems involved, the unknown and uncertain quantities to be considered are the other 900 growers and the remaining 4,000,000 baskets. As it is not likely they will be governed or held by the acts of meetings in which they were neither present nor represented, any determination by others as to a given line of action would be merely speculation. In the absence, therefore, of a full representative action, including all sections, as well as the markets to be supplied, the basket question will remain a subject of contract and agreement between individual growers and the commission merchant dealers to whom the truit is shipped. As a matter of inct, this has been true in all cases where the fruit has been sold through the Exchange or at the shipping stations, as also true of nearly all the markets for the past seven years, but more especially so of New York, from which market some shippers have had all the baskets either returned or paid for; others, returned in part, no allowance being made for the lost, while in other cases no baskets have been returned or ba berish; he couldn't make head or tail of it.

"What did you do with it?" asked the Secretary.

"Why, I throw it out of the window," he replied. "I didn't want it; some French trash, any way. Then when I got to l'aris and we started to walk out of the depot, just as we do at home, by George they stopped us and wouldn't let us out because we didn't have that infernal piece of green paper. It took me half an hour to find out what they wanted, for none of them could speak English, and I couldn't understand their gibborish. But I finally made out that they wanted that jiece of paper or the money I-told you about. I saw that there was no other way out, so I handed over the money."

The Secretary understood it all then. He told the distinguished son of New Jersey that he would make the required demand of the rallway company at once, and so sent him huppliy to his hotel. Then he sat down and made the best story he could out of it in a letter to the President of the rallway. The latter replied in a politely sareastic note enclosing the money in question, expressing his regret at the occurrence, and winding up with an expression of his sympatiny with the congress by such a man as the stateman from New Jersey. The Secretary of Legation, of course, returned the money with the expression of regret, but not with the expression of sympathy. George Bubear of Hammersmith Rowing on

"I like America very well indeed," said Champion Bubbar, "and I find the earsmen here very jolly fellows. You may have read my challenge of last week to row a number of the best known American scullers, Well, I have not as yet received an answer from any one of those I named, but I certainly expect to hear from somebody."

"Did Wallace Ross say at any time he wanted to row you?" hear from somobody."

"Did Wallace Ross say at any time he wanted to row you?"

"Yes; before he left England he said he would challenge the winner of the race for the championship of England, which Perkins and I rowed for, and which I won; and it was understood that he would go back to England to row the race. After I had won the championship and the Sportsman cup I went to Mr. Innes, who is known as the backer of Ross at home, and asked him about the match. He knew nothing whatever concerning h. Later on I learned that Ross would not go to England, but that if I came to America he would give me a race. I have come to America to row against men with whom I think I have a show to win, and such I would like to meet."

"Will Ross give you a race, do you think?"

"I don't think so," said the English champion, shaking his head in a meaner to indicate grave doubt. "Ten Eyek also wanted a chance at me, but I have not heard from him either. I suppose that is owing to his having a match on with Laing 10 a new."

"You have come here expecting an active campaign, no doubt?"

"Oh, yes; I intend taking part in all the regatts possible, and of making is many matches as I can ket on. I may lave over-

ier cent. to the losers. Yes, we will row any double-sculling pair in the country on those terms over any fair course that may be agreed upon, and we will not except Gaudaur and mate."

"Mr. St. John says he will get in with Gaudaur himself if he cannot find another partner for him," was suggested jokingly.

"All right," sade fair-land langthingly. "Let Gaudaur. St. John and Plaisted get into the same boat it they want to."

Bubear looked a little surprised on this remark being ande, until he saw in it a bit of piensantry on the part of Hanlas.

"Is it understood that you are to remain in partnership during the senson;" was asked.

"Yes," said Hanlan: "and if everything comes right we will go to Anstralia together. Babear, O'Connor, and myself will remain in the same stable, 'so to speak, throughout the season, and Bubear will get as any trainer for my race with Gaudaur, assisted by my friend O'Connor, About next Thursday we will all start for Worcester, where we will stay until it is time to start for the sense of our race for the American championshia. We are very nicely situated here in Boston, but it is impossible to tell how fast you are going on Charles Hiver, while on Lake Quinsigamond you can row trials and know to a second just how fast you are send what improvement you make from day to day.

"Have you and Gaudaur yet decided on a course for your race?"

"Well, it is as good as settled that we shall row near Baltimere. John Kennedy is down there now making all arrangements for the race. When I leave Worcester I intend going direct to Baltimore.

"What about a double shell for your proposed race with Hamm and Toemer?"

"We have one already: that is to say, Davis has built a boat for O'Connor and myself, and as O'Connor and Bubear are of about the same rowing weight, the boat will just suit us."

"How are you off for boats?" was asked of Bubear.

"Before I left home," he said. "I sold three boats. Lew Gibson took the Sportsman, in which I wen the first one way left will be much the same here as in Englan

if is the whole survey, and the report is a sort of annual story of how he spent the has your in the Addrom-hoks. Here is a sample of a fow days experience mounts. Items is a slot of part of the control of the contro death by sulcide of Cornelius Griswold, a wealthy rancher in this region, recalls a curl-ous story concerning the manner in which he came to have a glass eye. He leaves a widow,

called her husband to her side and made him swear that he would never marry again. He swear that he would never marry again. He stook the cash and was about to slep back from the bed when the dring woman raised herself up and sensing the hatchet dealt him a blow on the temple which produced a painful wound, and eventually deprived the victim of one eye, Griswaid was cared for and recovered in due time, but the wife died the next moraling in a very peaceful frame of mind, assuring an attendant that she had "keed" the old man so that he would be so homely that no one would want him. She niso declared, as the story rank, that she had no mentantion of killing him. She shoply wanted to dishgure his face in a way that would be instaining and effectual.

when the old man recovered and got a glass of the story man and that nother the circumstances be could not be held to his oath, and he accordingly married the first woman who would have him. It is understood that he lived happily with her and no one knows why be killed himself. He was worth \$40,000. From the London Standard.

Rottwoon thirty and forty slaves are annually imported in 2 terms by distrins from Necca. A few are non-asonaly to a girl in through the lephan Desert, but the whole institution of since y has been greatly shaken during the last few years. A large number of allows have seen freed. The tenure of the owners over those who are not no yelf-rest is insectire. The knowledge that freedom have be obtained on application to the distillation on a result, is widely agreed. Another very important componention which is denired much to migration the standard components of the second much to migration the first free half in the part of the second much to the distillation of the second much to migration the second much to migration. The first high second is troublessome. From this point of view the Slave Horne is an institution of great imperiance, it takes in seven after they have left the horsons and those places for them as donesife severants. Yes difficulty is experienced in getting them places, and as the institution becomes better known, the maple of applications for free servants is increasing. The Egyptian Government helps toward the support of the home, but its much reliance must be on subscriptions.

TOILERS WHO GET NO REST.

Sometimes It is Necessity and Sometimes

Computation-Where the Sewipp Machi-Never Ceases to Battle-Railroad Men-How many men in the city of New York work seven days in the week regularly, ceasing only for a day or more when failing health or some other cause outside of personal inclination or the rules of their employers compel it? The careful estimates of a number of men con-nected with various organizations and guilds of wage workers place the proportion at one-fourth of all. To begin with the kinds of em-ployment most familiar to the general public. we have the thousands of employees of the elevated railroads. They work seven days whether

> many of them, however, prefer to take only an occasional day's liberty, and would not welcome a different rule.
>
> The last complaint made by the engineers against the management was that certain new men had been allowed to take runs on the Third avenue line which include Sunday trips when the contract between the company and the Brotherhood required that the older engineers should have those much-coveted runs. The hours of the engineers are not over long. but the ticket sellers and gatemen work 84 hours a week, while the porters put in about 91, a length of time that seems pretty long when one considers that a large number of workmen are ready to strike for a week of

they will or not, or leave their jobs. A great

hours, or eight hours a day for six days. The surface roads of the city employ another army of men who work every day in the week. Drivers, conductors, stablemen, and starters may be found at their posts usually not less than 380 days in a year. The bosses say that plenty of substitutes are on hand, and that nothing prevents a man taking a day off every week if he wants to, but the men say that no man can take a day off regularly and keep his place. Besides, wages are not so high that many men live and raise families on less than

\$14 a weak, they say.

There are other drivers than those on street cars who work seven days in the week, such as the cabmen, liverymen, and private coachmen of the city. To these might be added the footmen and other male servants kept about the houses of the well to do. If there is any day in the year when these do not have work to do it is an extraordinary occasion. On Sunday, when, perhaps, a majority of the population cease from their daily tell, these servants have to work harder than on any other day. It is true that every servant is supposed to

have a day out, but this usually means a few hours out on Thursday afternoon. With serright along as long as health permits. Cooks, porters, and men of all work employed about these establishments, and some of the well-dressed clerks as well, can be found day in and day out at their tasks. Every hotel has its

temend and so much if the basket is kept. It peaches were put upon the market at so much in basket and nothing said about the basket, the matter would soon settle listed and sales the matter would soon settle listed and sales the matter would soon settle listed and sales are made to be point of shipment is bound to follow the present commission plan, which is expensive, uncertain, and troublesome.

TERPLANCK COLVIN'S BOOK.

A Narrative of With Adirendack Adventure for Which the State Pays.

ALBANY, April 39.—The most unique report of the many that have come to the Legislature of the many that have come to the Legislature of the state is Veridanck Colvia's Adirondack State Land Survey. This is a sort of perennial institution that stated in 1872 with an appropriation being asked from the present Legislature to continue it. The total costs of an has been \$71,775. It is the cidest of the State commissions. The maximum amount expended was \$17,500 in 1889, and it has been tapering off since, though \$15,000 is now asked for. The report itself is pretity got up and has a lot of pictures of lakes and mountains and Verplanck Colvin occurs to the top of a frame observation tower. The name of Verplanck Colvin occurs to the top of a frame observation tower. The name of Verplanck Colvin appears at the top of petures of lakes and mountains. Colvin is almost one young man with a fascinating look that any girl would take to at once. His hair is black and carly, his complexion is dark, his moustacle curly, and like lake yes have a sad, yearning expression. He is the whole survey, and the report is a sort of annual story of how he spent the last yoar in the Adirondacks. Here is a sample of a few days experiences:

Nex 2—The Arrofinances. Here is a sample of a few days experiences.

Nex 2—The arrofinances are plagual as for years adil obserger for services of the page and provided with the proporties of the page and provided with the proporties of the page and provided with the proporties and provided with the proporties and p

Avenging an Outrage.

Dumley had been talking rather more than assai—which was unnecessary—when Featherly inter-rapted him and said: fly the way, Dumley, I had a hideous dream about

"By the way, Dumley, I had a hideous dream about you last night."
"About nee?"
"About nee?"
"About nee?"
"About nee?"
"About nee?"
"A bout nee?"
"Yes: as it slowly faded into nothingness, again came the words: "A bout nee?"
"A